

Rikbaktsa language

The **Rikbaktsa language**, also spelled *Aripaktsa*, *Erikbatsa*, *Erikpatsa* and known ambiguously as *Canoeiro*, is a language spoken by the Rikbaktsa people of Mato Grosso, Brazil, that forms its own branch of the Macro-Gê languages.

As in other languages of the area, word endings indicate the gender of the speaker.^[3] Rikbaktsa is a subject-object-verb language.^[1]

Most Rikbaktsa can speak both Rikbaktsa and Portuguese. Younger individuals tend to speak Portuguese more frequently and fluently than their elders, but older individuals generally struggle with Portuguese and use it only with non-indigenous Brazilians.^[3]

Jolkesky (2016) also notes that there are lexical similarities with the Cariban languages.^[4]

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Locations

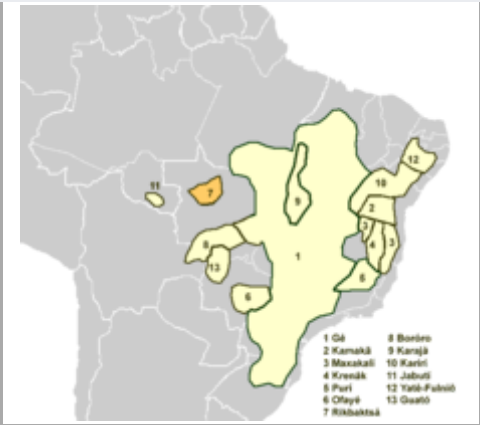
The 22nd edition of Ethnologue reports that it is spoken around confluence of the Sangue River and Juruena River in:

- Japuíra on the east bank of the Juruena River, between the Arinos River and Sangue River
- Posto Escondido on the west bank of the Juruena River (9 villages, 14 settlements)

Phonology

Vowels			
	Front	Central	Back
<u>Close</u>	i	ɨ	u
<u>Close-mid</u>	e		o
<u>Mid</u>		ə	
<u>Open</u>	a		

Rikbaktsá	
<i>erigpaksá</i>	
Native to	Brazil
Region	Mato Grosso
Ethnicity	1,140 Rikbaktsa people (2006) ^[1]
Native speakers	40 (2010) ^[1]
Language family	Macro-Gê <div>▪ Rikbaktsá</div>
Language codes	
ISO 639-3	rkb
Glottolog	rikb1245 (http://glottolog.org/resource/language/id/rikb1245) ^[2]



All vowels have nasalized forms.^[5]

Consonants

		<u>Bilabial</u>	<u>Alveolar</u>	<u>Palato-alveolar</u>	<u>Retroflex</u>	<u>Palatal</u>	<u>Velar</u>	<u>Glottal</u>
<u>Stop</u>	<u>voiceless</u>	p	t				k	
	<u>voiced</u>	b	d					
<u>Affricate</u>				tʃ				
<u>Fricative</u>				ʃ				h
<u>Nasal</u>		m	n					
<u>Approximant</u>						j	w	
<u>Flap</u>			r		ɾ			

Vocabulary

Loukotka (1968) lists the following basic vocabulary items.^[6]

<u>gloss</u>	<u>Erikbaktsa</u>
one	aistu : ba
ear	ka-spi
tooth	írata
hand	ka-shuisha
woman	matutsi
water	pihʔik
fire	ido :
stone	harahairi
maize	uanátsi

References

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4. Jolkesky, Marcelo Pinho de Valhery (2016). *Estudo arqueo-ecolinguístico das terras tropicais sul-americanas* (<http://www.etnolinguistica.org/tese:jolkesky-2016-arqueoecolinguistica>) (Ph.D. dissertation) (2 ed.). Brasília: University of Brasília.
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6. Loukotka, Čestmír (1968). *Classification of South American Indian languages* (<https://archive.org/details/classificationof0007louk>). Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center.

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